PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BEECHER'S CHURCH AND THE A. B. C. F. M. An adjourned meeting of the Members of Plymouth Church (Rev. H. W. Beecher's) was held in the Locture Room on Monday evening. Bro. H. C. Bowks in the chair. Before organizing, a motion was made to adjourn to the Church, which was last. Subsequently, the room having become thorough y filled, the mation to adjourn was renewed, Bro. Brit. remarking that he thought they should have to "give in and go out."

The motion was carried, and the audience removed to

the Church.

Bro. H. C. Bowen called the meeting to order, and Bro. Besenict, of The New York Times, opened with

Hro. Bowen stated the condition of the question. The original resolution was that the Church now take up a collection for the A. B. C. F. M. Mr. Fitzgerald had moved to smend by providing that the annual collection taken up in this Church for Foreign Missions be paid to the American Missionary Association. An amendment to the amendment provided that the collection for home missions be paid to the American Home Missionary Society, and that two collections be taken up for Foreign Missions, one for the American Missionary Association and the other for the A. B. C. F. M. Prayer. Hro. Bowes stated the condition of the question

Bro. FITZGERALD moved that the debate be limited

Bro. Fitzerrald moved that the debate be limited to one on each sice.

Bro. Bercher begged leave to dissent. It might be very pleasant to hear from one side and then shut down on the other; but it was not Plymouth Church fashion. He would not like to go foto this debate bandcuffed. One reason why they had always had a harmonious church was because there had always been likerty to talk ad infinitum.

Bro. Fitzerrald said that there was such a thing as too much talk, and this country suffered a good deal from it.

Bro. Beccher said we should blow up without it.

from it.

Ryc. Beegmen said we should blow up without it; that was the way we had of letting off steam. He hoped that the motion would be without awa.

The motion was finally withdrawn.

The motion was finally withdrawn.

Bro. Waternan soid the American Board ought to be supported, because it had no control over the missionaries discipline-wise. The missionaries were responsible to the respective denominations to which they belonged. He read copious extracts from some of the publications of the Board. He maintained that the centralized method of doing business by the Board was the strong arm of its usefulness. In reference to the extravagance of the American Board, he had made a computation which showed that the cost of taking the Gospel to the Lodians by the American Missionary Association was greater than by the American Board. Association was greater than by the American Marchard Association was greater than by the American Board. He also decided that the American Board had any complicity with Siavery, and interested that some of its missionaries had suffered persecution for their fidelity to their work, but he maintained that any effort made by the missionaries to oppose Siavery would be made at the peril of being driven from the country.

Bro. McKar said that when the last meeting ad-

Bro. McKar said that when the last meeting adjourned, it was the express understanding that the paster was to have an opportunity to present his views at that meeting, and he would move that the paster be heard, whereupon Mr. Beecher took the floor.

Beecher was received with loud applause. He said that he had the hang of this place, and he suggested that all who spoke should ascend the tribunal, the pulpit. He regarded his stirring up as providential. They needed just such an awakening to foreign benevolence. They had done very much for unknown, neglected charities. Now trey ought to be liberal to causes beyond their senses, and which they felt by faith. He was glad that the Church was free to decuse this as well as every question. It proved his mais try good and successful. When thely oung men who had grown up under his ministry opposed him resolutely, he felt that he had built up independent minds. Young men could not please him better than to speak out their love of what they deemed right, and their abhorrence of what they deemed wrong. While talking shout liberty to the slaves, they must never forget to secure it to themselves. He attempted to have no authority in this nor any other church matters; he claimed all the influence he could obtain. When Bro. Lewis Tappan came into this Church—a man whom he liked (in spite of his faults) (laughter and applause), he was advertised that he would make trouble in the Church. He (Mr. Beecher) replied that it would not hurt them; they liked it. Some time afterward, Bro. Tappan suggested that such as chose should be allowed, at the annual collection for the A. B. C. F. M., to subscribe, if they preferred, to the American Missionary Association. Soon after, a radical change was made at an annual meeting, by which the Home Mission collection was divided between the American Home Missionary Society and the American Home Missionary Society and the American Home Missionary Society and the American department of the American bere in speech or in vote. But, when this Church appointed him their pastor, she gave him a position and responsibilities which rejured that he should know their purpose. He intended to maintain to night, first, that the American Board was the proper depository of the contributions of this church of Bro. BEECHER was received with lond applause. He said that Le had the hang of this place, and he sugeign lands; secondry, the American Missionary Association should have a collection, he could not do it at the expense of the American Board; thirdly, that the American Board had to an unparatised degree kept page with public sentiment on the subject of Stavery, and it now hold Auti-Shavery doctrines, and had fathfully and consistently applied these doctrines to missionary work, and that it was clean, clear, and pure, on this whole subject. Mr. Beecher referred to his early Anti-Slavery labor, when, in Ciucinnati, the forms of The Philanthropist were thrown into the Ohio, and he for three nights paraded the streets as a special policeman, with a double-carrelled pistol in his pocket, to protect the houses of the black people. He preached the first Anti-Slavery sermon ever preached in Indianapolis. He had stood up for Anti-Slavery when it was unpopular, and now be would defend the rights of those who were called Pro-Slavery, though is were unpopular now. We may be would defend the rights of those who were called Pro-Slavery, though is were unpopular now. We had come upon different times now. Mr. Beecher gave a selecte of the history of the American Board, and repeated many of the statis is given at its last anniversary. He calogized the dexterity with which the American Board had adapted itself to the new order of things found by its missions in heathen countries. This Society was to be preferred because it had a position in nearly every quarter of the globe. The American Missionary association might say, "The the Mission ary Association might say, "Give us the money and "we will establish missionaries in all these places." This would be like a small firm saying to buyers, "Don't go to the large houses, to Claffin & Mission ary Association might say, "Give us the money and "the heaven't got the stock you want, when we are "rich enough the American Board, also, because it was old, and was hallowed by association. It was objected to the American Board, also, because it was old, and was hallowed by association. It w ation should have a collection, he could not do it at the expense of the American Board; third y, that the

Vantage of the latter. On the question of Slavery, he proceeded to defend the Board. There Indian Mussions went a way back to the time when there was no agitation against Slavery. And the churches then established were independent; their independence, like that of all other churches under the American Board, being carefully guarded. He did not believe that slaveholding was necessarily sinful. There was no such thing as a thing being bad per se, or good yer se. That was a scholastic subtlety. Nothing was bad per se, and nothing was good per se. A thing that was bad in its results was good. The question with regard to Slavery was, whether it was baneful in its influence or not. The American Board had taken this ground: That sellish slaveholding was reprehensible; but if a man elaveholding was reprehensible; but if a man were put in circumstances where he could not help it, he was ceraitted to do so. If a man could not emandpate his slave, he fellowshipped him, and would sit down to table with him, and so would Christ. He would go through fire and water to stand by that man. The Board had done all that they could to enforce these doctrines. But it was not reasonable to ask that the Churches ameng the Choctaws should become Anti-Slavery before Dr. Spring's or the Mercer-street Church became so, or half the Churches in Brooklyn. Mr. Beecher reviewed the course of the American Board in regard to Slavery among the Choctawy Churches. He thought the books of Corinthians the best adaptation of Christian principle to the actual state of things, and max to them he placed Mr. Treat's report on the American Board and Slavery in the Cherokee and Choctaw Charobes. Mr. Beecher presented the history of the Board's action in regard to Slavery, and read at length from Mr. Wood's Report, accepted by the missionaries and Churches as their gaide in matters pertaining to Slavery. If by their vote they withdrew their sympally from the american Board they might just as well withdraw it from their paster, and vote that they would not hea

any longer, for be beld just such views. That was a natural reason why he sympathized with the Board, and if he was not Anti-Shavery, they had made a terrible mistake in The Herald office. Because the missionaries said that they could not bring the Choctaw churches up to this agreement, the American Board had cut off these churches. When we looked at the course of the churches contributing to the American Board in regard to Slavery, we were surprised that the American Board had taken such ground as it bad. If there was any one form of Slavery which he utterly abhorred, it was bigotry for Liberty. In the advanced Anti-Slavery movements of this country there was a bigotry which equalled any Papal intolerance. [Applause and hisses.]

The American Board was so Anti-Slavery that the South would not touch it; if got but if per cent of its receipts from the South. Mr. Beacher concluded with a strong exhortatory appeal in behalf of the Board.

Bro. Tiltres, having got the floor, intimated that it was half part ten o'clock, and he had no doubt that they were all fatigued, not with the speech they had just listened to, but from the time which it had consumed, and as there was so much need of a reply, and he having a reply to make, if any brother would move an adjournment, he would retain his claim to the floor, and make that reply at another meeting, on which occasion, to use the memorable language of Daniel Webster, it would be seen that the friends of the other side are hot dead but "still live."

Bro. Bekener hoped they would live better than Webterd did, ther.

A motion was made to adjourn for a week, but

Bro. Brecher hoped they would live better than Webster did, ther.

A motion was made to adjourn for a week, but before a second could be obtained.

Bro. Brecher moved that when the meeting adjourn, it adjourn to meet on Wednesday evening, instead of the lecture. He was in favor of having the subject falked theroughly up, and he was proud to see Bro. Tilton ready to talk, for he entertained him as his son in the Lord. He liked his children.

Another Brother moved that the meeting adjourn till Wednesday evening, which was carried, and the

till Wednesday evening, which was carried, and the

BOARD OF TEN GOVERNORS.

This Board met yesterday afternoon at the Rotunda, President PINCKSEY in the chair, and all the members present except Mr. Smith. A communication was referred from Charles J. Townsend, Missionary at the "Orphan Home of Indostry," Iowa City, Iowa, detailing the condition of that institution, Mr. Rownsend says that of all the children he has taken from the Island since 1854, he has lost none, and with one or two exceptions all are doing well. The children attend school daily, the school being under the care of his father, an old man 74 years of age.

daily, the school being under the care of his father, an oid man 74 years of age.

Mr. Townsend ssys: "Of those for whom we have found places in this vicinity, all have been heard from, and are doing well. Our children are all learning how to do business, and much of our work is performed by their bands. Our number is now about 75, and the care and government of our Home keeps as fully employed." Ordered on file.

A letter addressed to Mayor Wood, from Greer Lambert, was transmitted to the Board for their action. Lembert, alias McGuire, complains that on the 27th of May last he was sentenced to zerve six months on

Lambert, alias McGuire, complains that on the 27th of May last he was sentenced to serve six months on Blackwell's Island, and that on arriving he had in his possession \$54, which, in changing his clothes, was taken possession of by Mr. Hill, the bookkeeper. At the expiration of his term of sentence, all he could get from the same cetablishment was \$29; and he now applies for relief. Accompanying the letter was an allidavit verriving the matter set forth. Referred to Committee on Penitentiary.

The Committee on Supplies, to whom wis referred the resolution of the Board to advertise for new estimates for supplying the Alms House Department with fresh beef, presented a list of the persons proposing for the same, with the prices for the several Institutions. The proposal of Julius Johnson, not being distinct, was rejected.

rejected.

The Board having no confidence in the bid of John Brown, the lowest bidder, referred the subject back to

Brown, the lowest bidder, referred the subject back to the Committee.

Application was made for 800 feet of hemp bose, to be rept at Bellevue Hospital, to be used in the event of a fire breaking cut in the Institution. Some discussion ensued upon the subject, and a motion was adopted to apply to the Common Council for a quantity of old hose.

A discussion of over an hour's duration occurred upon a motion offered by Dr. Brueninghausen to amend the rules making the meetings of the Executive Committee once every three months, or oftener if necessary, instead of once a mouth. The Executive Committee counts of the Medical Board, and the Warden of Bellevue Hospital. Mr. Maloner thought it would be an insult to the medical gentlemen. In the course of the debate, the bona fide reason for amouding the rule became apparent. It was stated that the Committee were compelled to meet once every month, and that they had nothing in reality to do—that they occupied the time in junketting and having a good time generally. The discussion resulted in the matter being referred to the Committee on Bellevue Hospital to report.

A resolution was adopted appropriating \$300, in ad-

Total......9,666 | Island Hospital, Fin Work-|
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A LETTER FROM THE WIDOW OF JOHN BROWN.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: Through the columns of THE TRIBUSE, I wish to correct some misrepresentations affoat in the country through the medium of a small book, namely, that Mr Brown was guilty of several murders, among which were the wives of two men, whose bodies (the wives) he burned to sabes to escape detection. Now, permit me to say to whom it may concern that it is not at all strange to me that Pro-Slavery men should rack their inventive genius, fired by frenzy, even to the last ex-treme and desperation, to fabricate and set afloat false statements to prevent a sale of the memoirs of the life of one whose influence, with that of others, in the cale of liberty operates so powerfully against them, both morally and politically.

False witnesses appeared against the great Savior of

men, both before and after his death; and is it not enough for the servant if he can fare as well as his Master did ? Toe public may rest assured that Mr. Brown never committed the murders and the burning of the bodies of murdered wives to ashes, which are so maliciously alleged against him; nor ever confessed any such thing. Neither do the reading, thinking, iberty-loving part of community believe that such re ports have even the shadow of a foundation. The spirit and tenor of his letters, his speeches, and his deportment, read by the civilized world during the last few weeks of his earthly career, testify conclusively and unmistakably to the character of the man.

MARY ANN BROWN. North Elba, Jan. 17, 1889.

THE APPEAL OF ONE IN BONDS.

GREENSBORO' PRISON, Guilford Co., N. C.,) Jan. 19, 1860.

The readers of this will have seen, perhaps, that the undersigned is in custody, and held to answer in two counties of this State, on a charge of circulating "The Impending Crisis of the South," by Helper. I would ask, through THE TRIBUNE, all persons wishing to write me to abstain from allusions to Slavery, and all else which can excite the South, already in a fearful state of excitement. My letters undergo a close scrutiny, and all inflamatory matter will greatly prejudice me. Let all letters designed for me be addressed,

"Center, Guilford County, N. C.," where an agent will attend for me. Lines of Christian condolence and sympathy gladly received, and the prayers of all Christians carnestly solicited. D. WORTH.

THE PEOPLE'S COLLEGE.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Siz: Your correspondent writing from Havana, under date of Jan. 3, quotes a sentence uttered by Mr. Gourley, at the laying of the corner-stone of the People's College edifice, which he attributes to the Rev.

Mark Hopkins, D. D.

It may be of little consequence to correct the mistake, yet, as the sentence does not, as I suppose, ex-

press in every particular Dr. [Hopkins's opinions on the very delicate subject embraced in it—the joint education of the sexts—I think it proper to call attention to

tion of the sexce—I think it proper to call attention to the fact of the mistake.

Mr. Gourley spoke advisedly, no donbt, in respect to the intentions of those who first commenced this College enterprise; but whether he or his associates had any such impuring views of the results of their labors, as seem to have presented themselves to your correspondent, when looking upon the "magnificent" walls of the College building, is a question of doubt.

The plans and purposes of the College bave been recently published, together with addresses by Dr. Hopkins, Dr. Smith, Horace Greeley, and others, and may be procured by any one desirous of doing so, by addressing me, at Havana, Schuyler County.

Albany, Jan. 20, 1860.

AMOS BROWN.

WINTER GARDEN.

LESBIA, A FIVE-ACT DRAMA. Leabis, a tragic drams, originally French, and produced at the Porte Saint Martin Theatre, Paris, with success, and lately also in Boston and Philadelphia, to the approval of large audiences, was brought out on Monday night at the Winter Garden, before as many people as could be seated, not counting many who were content to stand. The manner in which this work has been put on the stage leaves little or nothing to be desired. The scenery, the locality being, with the exception of one act, picturesque Venice, is all pe v and elegant; the costumes rich enough to adorn a proud aristocracy and their attendants. The spectators, therefore,

spiczcors. The length of the piece was exaggerated owing to the want of sufficient rehearsal with Mrs. Matilda Heren Stoepel, who does the principal feminine character. But on the subsequent presentations the ground esn be get over more smoothly, and the duration of the play diminished. On the whole, however, it went

from first to last, enjoyed capital stage adornments and

well, and the principals knew their parts.

The plot is roughly this: Two hundred years after the execution of the Doge Marino Faliero, Ocseolo (J. W. Wallack, jr.), is chief of the Council of Ten, and virtually Governor of Venice. At that period all the descendents of the Faliero are supposed to be dead but one, who had predently changed his name, Galisno (Mr. Jordan) still surviving; and having performed procigies of valor, is elevated to the rank of Commander of the Venstian forces, and falls in love with Viola (Mrs. Allen), the daughter of Orsco'o, the head of the family always at war with his own. Given these good old fashioned rancors, we have after the pattern of the Montagues and Capulets, stuff for love which dees not run smooth. The play opens with the shouts of the people out the Gracolo palace, welcoming the return of Galieno from victory. Lesbia (Mrs. Matilda Heron Stoepel), an eccentric noble lady, whose virtue becomes dubious as the play proceeds, stalks in and demands justice because her gondola had been upset by Gallene's triumphant regatta; and reparation being promised, she, in an off-hand way, agrees, under her hand-writing, to become a spy over the actions of the young conqueror—whom, however, too late, she discovers she is in love with? The various scenes which follow turn upon these love oppositions—the trouble being hightened by Galieno, when he comes before the Council of Ten to receive his triumphant honors, tearing off the black veil which ignominiously covered his ancester, the Doge's portrait, and demanding that history and the State raise that patrician's character. At one time Galieno turns out law against the Government, and the watchful Lesbia is with him. Viola is taken prisoner by his men, but is restored to her father. Galiero at the same time, impressed by her char ne, revoking his orders to make war on the State. Orssolo's hate, however, of the whole Faliero race induces him to compass Galieno's death, and his desire is extreme to find out if Galieno had really turned rebel and outlaw, but Lesbia will not betray her lover. We have now a great deal of tragle counter-irritation, both Viola and Lesbin loving the same handsome young fellow. who, however, is faithless to the last-marries the first -Orașolo, the aged father, expiring of contending emotions, of which medieval wrath forms the largest per centage-wrath which he says six hundred years of family bates and murders had nurtured-a state of things not easily appreciable in our touch-and-go New-York, where families are whisked off and on the scene of life as fast as old and new buildings.

The drama presents some strong situations in the last three acts. The part of Orecolo, bating certain exaggerations, was well rendered by Mr. J. W. Wallack, who has the traditions of the old tragic school. Mrs. Stoepel was best in the first and last acts. This actress is faulty in the use of her voice. For the pa thetic, especially, she pipoles it much too high, speak from the roof of her mouth, and uses too wide voca intervals-resembling a pointed interrogatory-to ex press affirmative or ordinary colloquial sentiments which demand naturally tones more on a level. The result is, to speak mildly, a practical denial of the meating of the author. We see no reason why natural things may not be said in a natural way. The sooner all actors find it out, the better for themselves and the public. At times Mrs. Stoepel is eminently natural. Then she makes her success.

MARRIED.

MARRIED.

MARRIED.

BY MARRIED.

EV. Herry J. Van Dyke, Mr. George Lequin to Miss Mary E. Barr of Brooklyn.

LOGAN—TAGGARD—On Monday, Jan. 23, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Father McCtellan, Mr. Saml. B. Legan to Miss Abigail A. Taggard, both of this city.

MILFORD—FANCHER—On Monday, Jan. 23, at the residence of the bride's brother, No. 318 Pacific street, Brooklyn. by the Rev. William H. Milbun, Col. William Milror of Brooklyn. by the Rev. William H. Milbun, Col. William Milror of Brooklyn. to Miss Isabella Fancher of Cornwall, Orange County.

SAYRE—SAYRE—On Thursday, Jan. 19, by the Rev. T. L. Cuyler, G. H. Sayre; esq.

esq.

SARGENT—WHITTENHALL—On Wednesday, Dec. 23, at Albany, Kansas Territory, by the Rev. M. Rice, W. G. Sargeat, Probate Judge of Brown County, K. T., to Miss Gertrude Whittenhall, daughter of Ethu Whittenhall of Albany.

DIED.

ARTHUR—At Yonkers, on Toesday, Jan. 24, of scarlet fever, Kate, youngest daughter of Wm. H. and Catharine A. Arthur, agec 1 year and 7 mouths.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her parents on Wednesday, 19th inst. at 2 o'clock p. m., without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment. Carriages will be in readiness at the deput at yenkers, upon arrival of the Hudson River Railroad trains, which leave Chambers street station, at II a. m. and 12:20 p. m. AISELL—In this city on Monday, Jan. 23, Ida C., daughter of Charlotte and the late Wm. Auseli, in the 2d year of her age. BUTLER—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 24, Grace only child of Wm. I. and Angelina Butler, aged I year and 10 mouths.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her grandfather, thou as Owen, No. 203 Henry street, on Wednesday, Jan. 25, at 1 o'clock p. m.

o'clock p. m.

BANFIELD—On Friday, Jan. 13. of consumption, Catharine
Estricher, wife of M. R. Banfield, in the 22d year of her age,
formerly of Cleanfield County, Fa.
Clearfield County, Fa., papers please copy.
CAMPFIELD—At Newark, N. J., after a protracted illness,
Mrs. Harriette Seymour, wife of the Rev. Robert B. Campfield, jr.

CAMPFIELD—At Newark, N. J., after a protracted illness, Mrs. Harriette Seymour, wife of the Rev. Robert B. Campfield, Jr.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 26th inst., at 1/2 p. m., from her late tesidence, No. 22 Camp street.
COLE—On Monday, Jan. 23, Emma Cole, wife of James Cole; in the 42d year of her see.
The relatives and triends of the family, and the members of the First Baptist Church, are respectfully invited to aftend her funeral at No. 136 Madison street, on Wednesday, Jan 25, at 2 o'cleck p. m.
DROSNAN—In this city, on Monday, Jan. 23, Johanna Maria Brosnan, daughter of William and Catharine Brosnan, after a short illness, aged 1 year, 2 months and 29 days.
FIELDS—In this city, on Monday, Jan. 23, being killed by a fall, James Fields, aged 44 years.
GOULD—In the Village of Huntington, Long Island, on Tuesday, Jan. 24, David S. Gootl, aged 44 years.
The funeral services will be held in the Methodist Church, in that Village, on Thursday afternoon, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock p. m.

that village, on Thursday afternoon, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock p. m.

MONK—In this city, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 24, Adelia H., infant daughter of William W. and Mary A. Monk.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the fournal at 1 o'clock p. m. this day, at the residence of its parents, No. 29 Greenwich avenue.

MORAN—On Monday, Jan. 23, at No. 51 Jay street, Brooklyn, after a severe illness, which she bore with Christian resignation, Mary, wife of Alexander Moran, in the 78th year of her age.

McNAMEE—In this city, on Monday, Jan. 23, after a protracted illness, James, eldest son of Bernard and Mary McNamee, aged 26 years and 6 menths.

PATTERSON—On Monday evening, Jan. 23, after a short illness, in her 22th year, Sarah E., wife of John Patterson, and eldest daughter of Wm. Horton.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the foneral services at her late residence, in Fourth street, between Calyer and Meserole streets, Greenpoint, Long Island, this (Wednesday) afternoon at 3 e*clock. Her remains will be taken to Shapaqua, Westchaster County, for interment, on Thursday morning.

THOMAS—in this city, on Monday, Jan. 23, after a lingering illness, Richard Thumas, aged 44 years, 8 months and 17 days. THORNTON—in this city, on Monday, Jan. 23, Mr. John Thornton, aged 40 years.

Thornton, aged 40 years.
TUDOR—Suddenly, on Sunday evening, Jan. 22, Henry Tudor, ceq., aged 58 years.

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| 550 New-York Cen. ER. alo 734 | |
| 00 00 | 50 do b3) (3) |
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| 200 da | 100 40 |
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| 50 Etie Knilrond | 20 Macon & Western RR 99 |
| 50 Harlem RR. Preferred. 33 | 20 Macon & Western A.L. 50 |
| 200 Brookivn C. H. ex.div., 116 | 30 do.,100 |
| 600 Cleve. P. & A. RR. b50112 | ALBERT W. W. WARRANT |
| | |
| SECOND | BOARD. |
| 18,000 Missouri State 6s 753 | 100 Eric Rallroad |
| 2,000 Clev. & Tol.S.F. Bds. \$45 | Los Chi t Db tol D D 100 CO |
| 500 Hl. Cen. R.R. Fids 88 | 100 CBL&RK. 111. R R 080 63 |
| D 100 00 | 50 do |
| 5,500 do 89 | S of Panding Dailroad han 37 |
| In Bank of New-York 100 | 500 Reading Railroadb20 37 100 do |
| 20 Merchapta' Bank105 1'0 Pacific mail St'ma'p Co. 77 | 20 Panama Raliroid., b60.130 |
| 40 N. Y. Cen. Railroad | 200 do |
| 200 do | 260 do900 180 |
| 250 dob20 78 | 50 do |
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| 100 do 73 | 50 Gal. & Chl. R.R b60 624 |
| 100 deb60 73 | 250 dosp0 62 |
| 25 Hudson River R. R 414 | |
| *************************************** | 4 |
| 145 mg | |
| Tuesday, Jan. 24-P. M. | |
| The same of the sa | |

There was a larger activity in the Stock market this morning, but with no general improvement in feeling. The prominent operators on both sides take the same view of the market, that there is but little margin for any immediate rise or fall, and consequently are indisposed to take any in portant part in the stock movement. Washington and Albany are the incubi upon upon this market, and until removed we look for no important changes, nor general speculative action. The pro rota and tolling discussion, it is probable, will continue to influence unfavorably the market for Central for many weeks. The Washington difficulty may be removed at any time. Even the abundance of money, which was increased to-day, did not have any stimulating effect, the market closing lower than it opened. Reading was an exception to the general beavinest, and advanced | P cent under purchases for Philadelphia account. Coal stocks were also exceptions, and were in demand at advanced prices. Pacific Mail was heavy, closing at 762 bid. Pansma did not sustain the rapid advance of the last few days, and felt off to 130%, with an unusually large amount of transactions. The advance of the last few days is generally ascribed to the purchases of the shor's. Central opened at 731, and gradually drooped to 731, closing 731 bid. The bears made no special demonstration against it, as they see but little room for a further decline. Harlem Preferred improved to 33, and the common stock was in demand at 91. The Western shares generally were heavy, Galena taking a new dip under the report of the third week's traffic, which shows a small falling off. Rock Island was firm in the merning, and in good demand on options, but at the afternoon session sympathized with the rest of the market, and fell off. At the Second Board there was but little done excepting in Panama and Central, and at the close the market was sluggish and heavy. In the Bond market prices were well tained. The lithols Central issues were in demand and 2 per cent higher, the Construc-tion being 89 and Freeland 98. State stocks are steady, but not active. The closing prices were: For Virginia 6s, 91 291; Missouri 6s, 79 2791; Canton Company, 1612-17; Cumberland Coal, 152-151; Pacific Mad, 7612-77; New-York Central Railroad, 73] 2737; Erle Railroad, 81281; Hadson River Railroad, 41@414; Harlem Railroad, 94@ 94; do. Preferred, 327 2334; Reading Railroad, 37 2 37; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, Guaranteed, 141 2141; Panama Railroad, 1304 @1304; Irinois Central Railroad, 56 @564; Galena and Chicago Railroad, 62 2 621; Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, 191 226; Chicago and Rock Island Rail-

rosd, 63\ 263\; Illinois Central 7s, 88\ 289.

The market for sterling bills per the Boston steamer closed with a downward tendency. The transactions have been to fair extent. The quotations are 1081 a 168 for commercial signatures; 108 | w 108 | for Banks'

In Freights, to Liverpool, per packet, 1,800 bales Cotton at 3-16d, #7-32d.; 500 bxs. Cheese at 20s.; 500 tes. Beef at 3s. 6d ; 100 bxs. Bacon at 20s.; 100 tes. Land at 20s.; 200 bbls. Pork at 2s. 6d.; 500 bbls. Rosin at 2s. 6d.; 4,400 bush. Corn in bags at 6d.; 160 pags. Butter at 30s.; 30 hhds. Hams at 30s.; and per steamer, 500 bxs. Cheese at 40s.; 100 tcs. Beef at 5s.; 100 pags. Lard at 30s.; 25 bhds. Tallow at 30s.; 40 tuns Copper at 35s.; 35 tuns Cloverseed at 35s. To London, 300 bbls. Crude Turpentine at 3s. per 280 fb; 100 bxs. Ba con at 25s.; 100 tcs. Beef and 100 bbls. Pork on private terms: 3,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 34. To Hamburg, 1,000 bbls. Spirits at 37c.; 1,000 bbls. Rosin at 3s. 44d.; 40 tubs Measurement Goods at 27s. 6d. Two brigs to Appinwall with Coal at \$4 50. A schooner of 150

turs to north side of Cuba and back for \$1,150. The bosiness of the Sub-Treasury was as follows: Receipts, \$239,964 51; for Customs, \$239,000; Payments, \$130,427 67. Balance, \$8,497,305 11. The earnings of the Catawissa, Williamsport and

Elmira Railread, in December of the past three years, have been as follows:

The earnings of the Galena and Chicsgo read, the

The Eris receipts thus far in January are \$90,000 ahead of the same time last year. Measures for paying of the second-mortage matured bonds of this road

are under consideration, and will probably be adopted. Some of the holders of these bonds are disposed to be troublesome. The following statement shows the amount of goods

The Leather Manufacturers' Bank has declared a remi-annual dividend of 5 P cent, payable on the let of February. The Astor Fire Insurance Company, a remi-annual dividend of 8 P cent, payable February 1.

The Broadway Insurance Company, a semi-annual dividend of 8 P cent, payable February 1. The Greenwich Insurance Company, a semi-annual dividend of 5 P cent, payable on the lat of February. The New-York State Bank at Albany, a semt-annual dividend of 4 P cent, payable February 1. The capital of the Grocers' Bank of this city has been restored to its origisal amount of \$300,000. The exchanges at the Bank Clearing-House this morning were \$21,357,883 36.

Messry. Raynor & Blackwell have rold 4 lots north side of 45th-et., 200 feet east of 11th-av, at \$1,200 per lot; also, 3 lots adjoining east, at \$1,350 per lot, all fuil lots. They also report the sale of 2 lots north side of 36th-st., 60 feet east of 6th-av., each 20x87, at \$6,500

each, with a building. Loan of \$10,000 to be ad ranced on 2 dwelling houses to be erected thereon. John McClave has sold 5 lots on north side of 125tb-at , 300 feet west of 8th-av., being 107 feet 2 in. front and rear. and averaging 120 feet deep, for \$5,000; these are the same lots reported by the above broker on Montay as zold for \$4,000, showing an increase in value of \$1,000 between each purchase. Mr. J. F. Williams reports the sale of one house on 8th-av., No. 365 for \$8,000; also another, on 8th-av., No. 493, for \$10,500,

We annex a comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of specie) from New-York to foreign ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

1858. For the week\$1,419,697 Previously reported... 1,996, 91 \$1,171,183 1,952,012 Since Jan. 1......\$3,323,728 \$2,523,200 The annexed table gives the per centage of specie to pet deposits held by the banks of this city: to ret deposits held by the banks of this city:

Bank of Commerce. 28 Market Bank.
American Exchange Bank. 25 Corn Exchange Bank.
Metropolitan Bank. 27 Bank of America.
Bank of America.
Bank of America.
Bank and Butchers' and Drovers' B. Merchants' Bank. 34 Bank of Commonwealth.
Manhattan Bank. 22 Marine Bank.
Bank Stak. 22 Marine Bank.
Bank Stak New-York. 36 Fulton Bank.
Bank of Republic. 19 Leather Manof. Bank
Dark Bank. 20 Marine Bank.
Park Bank. 20 Irving Bank.
Union Bank. 29 Irving Bank.
Union Bank. 27 Chathan Bank.
National Bank. 27 Chathan Bank.
National Bank. 27 Facthe Bank.
Shoe and Leather Bank. 21 Merchants' Exchange Bt. 1 Section Bank. National Bank.
Imp. and Traders' Eank.
Shoe and Leather Bank.
Merchants' Exchange Bk.
City Eank.
Broadway Bank.
Oceas Bank.
Mercantle Bank

enwich Bank.... 161 The annual report of the United States Mint and its branches, including the Assay Office in this city, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859, shows an aggre-

Total.....\$36,399,990 30 Deducting the redeposits, the net amount of the precious metals brought to the Mint and branches during the year was \$34,001,095 76. The amount of gold produced in mines of the United States and deposited in the mints was \$27,213,557; silver, \$273,167.

..... \$29,563,289 63

Coln. Bars. Total.
Gold. \$17,296,077 co \$13,13 876 70 \$36,409,933 70 Silver. \$6,117,40.60 \$646,231 47 \$6,633,631 47 Cents. \$307,600 00 307,000 00 Total\$23,790,477 00 \$13,700,108 17 \$37,550,585 17

The operations at the different mints and the Assay Office may be stated as follows:

The operations at the Mint in Philadelphia were as

fellows: Gold deposits, \$2,572,983 63; gold coins struck, \$2,611,360; fine gold bars, \$49,286 59; silver deposits and purchases, including amount received in exchange for cents of the new issue, \$2,444,923 89; silver coins executed, \$2,999,900; silver bars, \$9,347 08; cents coined, \$307,000; total deposits of gold and silver, \$5,017,913 02; total coinage, \$5,976,887 67. The coinage was comprised in 44,833,111 pieces. The director states that the small Spanish and Mex-

ican coies are rapidly disappearing from general circulation under the operation of the law of 1857. Since its pessage, the Mint has received and melted Spanish and Mexicau fractions of a dollar to the amount of \$1,620,997, of which the value of \$516,305 was deposited in exchange for cents of the new issue. The Mint has also received copper coins of the former issue to the amount in value, by tale, of \$95,241. Of the gold dollars there appears to have been a

larger issue than the business wants of the country demand, and the Director suggests that the small-sized gold dol'ar coins, of which \$11,692,294 were issued from 1849 to 1853, be gradually melted down and receined in larger denominations. This receinage he proposes for the present to apply only to the small dollar coins which are now in the possession of, or may hereafter be received by, the Assistant Treasurers. Of the Pike's Peak gold, the Mint of Philadelphia received \$97,485 10 up to the date of report (Nov. 5, 1859). The fineness of the gold has the average range of 200 to 900 thousandths, but generally lies within 825 to 845.

The amount of gold, the production of the mines of the United States, deposited during the year, was \$27,213 557 15. The silver of domestic production was \$273,167 47, [the principal portion of which was derived from the gold deposits, being silver parted from native gold. The Lake Superior region has yielded us a out \$30,000 in silver. The mines of North Carolina bave produced \$23,000 of the same metal. The sources and Bankers'. Francs were firm and in good demand. whence these supplies of the precious metals were derived are more fully stated in the tables attached

the report.

The receipts of Cotton at the ports appear to confirm the estimate of 4,300,000 bales. The excess of receipts is now 421,000 bales, which, added to the last crop, reakes 4.272,000 bales, even if the excess has reached ite maximum.

The Paris correspondent of The London Illustrated

The Paris correspondent of The London Illustrated News has the following paragraph:

"As the faintest ray of sunshine that penetrates the fog that for nearly four years has disheartened the shipowner is acceptable, I am cure the recent important discovery of guano in mid-Pacific wilt create reflection. The fact is recorded. Baker's and Jarvis's island gnano is about to run its race with Peruvian. The quantity is ample; the quality said to be equal to the best; the price one third less. Agricultural orators will be glad of this new fact; English farmers will rejice to have a check mon the Peruvian monopoly." will be glad of this new fact; Eoglish farmers will rejoice to have a check upon the Peruvian monopoly. The figures are before me:—Fourteen ships, taking some 20,000 tuns, have already been imported (not a pound of which has reached Europe), and given satisfaction to the American planters. The Argo took 1,600 tuns to Savannah. It is composed of birds, lime, seals, fish, and volcanic matter, and Liebig gives it preference over Peruvian. The Peruvian is amminist the American, phosphatic. The new guano has 75 per cert phosphates; the old about 25 per cent. Too builder of the Russian war frigate General Admiral, William H. Webo, I understand, is the owner of these valuable islands, which bid fair to create the same revolution among farmers that horse-railways are makobligion among farmers that horse-railways are making in American cities."

Mr. Webb will doubtless be surprised to learn that

be is the owner of the islands of the American Guano Company.

A bill is now before the Legislature of this State intended to save some trouble for the banks. It is intended to take effect immediately upon its passage, and provides that New-Year's day, Christmas day, the Fourth of July, and any day appointed by the Governor of this State, or the President of the Uni od States, as a day of general fast, or thanksgiving, shall, for all purposes whatever, as regards the presentation for payment or acceptance, and the protesting and giving notice of the dishonor, of bills of exchange, bankchecks, and promissory notes be treated and considered as the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday; and whenever the first day of January, the fourth day of July, or the twenty-fifth day of December shall fall upon Sunday, the day next following shall, for all purposes of the act, be deemed and considered as the first day of the week, or Sunday. The second section provides that all bills of exchange, checks, and promisory notes which shall, whether with or without grace, become due or payable on Sunday, or on any day of the days mentioned in the first section of the set, shall be deemed due and payable on the first business day immediately preceding the day of the maturity of such bill of exchange, check, or promissory note. States, as a day of general fast, or thanksgiving, shall, The Chicago Press of the 21st says:

The Chicago Press of the 21st says:

"The West is already beginning to feel the effects of the opening of the Grand Trunk Railway. That Company are now shipping direct to Liverpool, boef, perk, and lard, for 87 lc. \$\psi\$ hundred. This amounts to \$2.20 \$\psi\$ harrel. Three years ago the lowest Winter freight between Chicago and New-York, if we mistake not, was \$1.\$\psi\$ hundred; now it is one-eighth less to Liverpool. We learn that the New-York and Eric Railroad has telegraphed to its agency here to take European freights for the sume price as the Grand Trunk and doubtless the New-York Central will at once follow the example, if it has not already done so. The rates are of course for all rail to Portland, a distance of more than eleven hundred miles. As soon as ne rates are of course for all rail to Portland, a dis-tance of more than eleven hundred miles. As soon as-navigation opens, a line of propellers will run in con-nection with the Grand Trunk to Sarnis, and the Eu-ropean steamers will run up to Montreal, leaving only some five hundred miles of freight by railway. If the line can now afford to carry at present rates, it is likely

that with eix hundred miles less railway, the business public will welcome a still further reduction before the let of May."

The Massachusetts Senate, on Satur lay, ardopte la resolution instructing the Committee on Banks and Banking to consider the expediency of abolishing all laws regulating the rate of interest in the Committee wealth, or that being deemed inexpedient, to inquire whether additional legislation is required to insure

compliance with existing laws.

The provisions of the new Insurance Bureau law, which went into operation on the 1st inst., under Mr.

In relation to the movement in Cotton, W. P. Wright & Co.'s Circular says: The following is a statement of the movement in Cotton since the let September last, as compared with the previous three

[Advertisement.]

NEW-YORK STATE 6 PER CENT STOCK,

UNITED STATES 6 PER CENT TERASURY NOTES,

FOR SALE, in amounts to suit. Matured Treasury Notes
taken without discount, in payment for the above.

TEOMPSOS BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-th.

Markets-Careyully Reported for the N. Y. Tringsen Markets—Carryllly Reported for the N.Y. Tribusal.

ASHES—The market is strady but quiet; the sales are 69
bble at \$5.25 for Pols, and \$5.375 for Peris.

COHTON—The market has favored the buyer, and is less active, sales of 1,100 bases. We quote Middling Uplands at 1112
119c., and do. Gulf at 115. The export since Itth inst. has been
2,93 bales.

COFFEE—Rio is dult pending the suction sale amounced for
Thursday; sales of 200 begs Java at 18c; 260 bags St. Domingoat 119c., and 100 do. Staines at 115c.

COFFEE—Refund Ingot is in moderate request, at steady
rates; sales of 75,000 B Baltimere and Lake, at 215 224c. Other
kinds sell-lowly, at steady prices.

CANDI-FS—Adamanting size in moderate request at 472 219c.;
sales of 6,000 boxes Staten island, at 11c., a months, and 2,000 do.

Knapp's on terms we did not learn. Frince brands command
20c., from store. Other descriptions are in limited demand, at
steady ricks.

Riepp's on terms we did not learn. Prince brands command acceptance. Other descriptions are in limited demand, at atendy rites.

FLUUR AND MEAL—The demand for Western and State Flour is more general, confined manly to the better grades. FLUUR and schedy rites.

FLUUR AND MEAL—The demand for Western and State Flour is more general, confined manly to the better grades, and is chiefly for the local trace. There is a moderate inquiry for the low grades for export at a sight abstement. The arrivals are moderate, and our piticopal holders are firm. There is still considerable utergularity in the sales of the medium and batter grades. The sales are 2,400 both: at \$5.2 \$5.10 for suspecting State and Western. \$5.20 \$5.25 both: at \$5.2 \$5.10 for suspecting State and Western. \$5.20 \$5.25 both: at \$5.2 \$5.10 for suspecting State and Western. \$5.20 \$5.25 both: at \$5.20 \$5.10 for suspecting State and Western. \$5.20 \$5.25 both: at \$5.20 \$5.10 for suspecting State and Western. \$5.20 \$5.25 both: at \$5.20 \$5.10 for suspecting State and Western. \$5.20 \$5.25 both: at \$5.20 \$5.10 for suspecting State and Western. \$5.20 \$5.25 both: at \$5.20 \$5.10 for suspecting State and Western. \$5.20 \$5.25 both: at \$5.20 \$5.10 for suspecting State and Western. \$5.20 \$5.25 both: at \$5.2

or private terms.

HOPS—The inquiry-for first sorts '59s continues fair at 122 HOPS—The inquiry-for first sorts '59s continues fair at 122 Etc. We notice the sale of 50 bales Belgiam Hop-, recently imported on speculation, at 151s.

In A Y-1 be market is beavy, the supply larger; sales of 1,600 bales at \$1221 121 \$100 ib.

HEON—The market for all kinds is quite dull, but prices notwithstar ding are without important change; sales of 50 tmas Sected Fig. at \$43 50 6 months.

LEATHER—Hemiock is quiet at former rates. Oak is steady;

sales small
LATES—Fastern are dull. A cargo has been received and
storer, as \$1.55 \(\frac{1}{2} \) M was the best offer.
LiME—Received as quiet at 60c. for Common, and \$1.15 for
Lume.

LATES—Pastern are dull. A cargo has been received and storee, as \$1 ts \$P\$ M was the best offer.

Lible—Roceland is quict at 60c, for Common, and \$1 15 for Lume.

MOLASSES is duil, and we do not hear of any sales.

NAVAL aTORES—Spirits Turpentine is in lively demand, partly for exyort, and the market is decidedly firmer; sales of 1.65c bbls in merchantable and prime shipping order, including New-York bbls, at 44745c, cash, and short time chiefly at 445 dec., and a strall parter, 37 bbls, of colored spirits at 45c, cash. Crude is in med-arts request at \$3.56t \$4 280 B, at which some sales are said to have been effected, which we cannot substantiate; the bulk of the stock now is beld at \$3.56t \$4 280 B, at which some sales are said to have been effected, which we cannot substantiate; the bulk of the stock now is beld at \$3.56t \$4 Common Roofn is less anima of, holders profer storing to making any further reduction in prices. The medium and time grades are a little more it quiese for; asker of 300 bbls. No. 2 at \$1.70 29 at 75, 250 de good No. 2 at \$1.50 P 310 B, in yard; 375 do. low No. 1 at \$2,100 do do. at \$2.25 49 bbls. Molarity is not belter request and a shade firmer; sales of 250 bbls. Washington at \$2.25, and 000 de. Newbern at \$2.24 P bbls. Washington at \$2.25, and 000 de. Newbern at \$2.24 P bbls. Spirits, (now reduced to 6,000, 2,000 de. Tarpentine, 1,100 bbls. Common Resin, and 3 850 bbls. Tar.

OLLS continue in limites request but prices, notwithstanding, are firmly maintained value of it. 1000 gallons Linseed at \$1.72.30 de. and 200 bbls. Crude Whale at \$21 de. cash, which is an improvement. We learn that \$1.24 has been offered and rofused for Crude Sperm at the East. Kerosene is ingoed demand, particalarly Austine and Brundase, & Co to brands at \$0.725 e., cash. Complete is rather firms at the close at 440 46c, while Floid has declined to 4725 c., cash.

Septents and Brundase, and the first demand. Sales of 500 de. East Riches and \$1.50 de. \$1.50 for Western Errime Mess. Beef is mist demand and is al

SEEDS—The demand is brisk for Clover Seed, and holders are firm; sales of 400 bbla and bags at 34 3734. Timothy Seed is in fair demand at \$2.75 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bush, for Reaped. Rough Fiax Seed is better, sales of 200 bush, very clean at \$1.00 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bush, of \$50 \$\frac{1}{2}\$. Ca cutta Linuxed is less animated, but is firm, at \$1.50 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bush, of \$50 \$\frac{1}{2}\$. Ca cutta Linuxed is less animated, but is firm, at \$1.50 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \$\frac{1}{2}\$. In Boston, and \$1.52 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bush, cash, here.

TOWACCIS—The sales are few, as follows: 25 hids, Kentucky at \$20 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ le.; 30 cases Seedleaf at \$420 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ c; 107 bales Cuba, and If bales Yun, on private terms.

TALLOW—The market is firm, the demand is good; sales of \$6.000 b Frime at 10 \$\frac{1}{2}\$, cash.

WHINKY—The market is lower and is more active; sales \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \$00 bbls. \$123 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \$\frac{1}{2}\$

WHIRKY—The market is more sold and there is more WHALEBONE is in improved demand, and there is more tone to the market; sales of 1,500 ib South Sea at 75c.; 2,000 do. North-West Coast at 78c.; 2,000 do. Ochotak at 82c., and 4,000 do. do. at 86c., cash.

Receipts of Produce.

Total By all the Routes—Jan. 24, 1898.—5,873 bbis. 1 700 de. Cem Meal; 2,300 bush. Wheat, 25,000 de. Ce n; 3,0 Out; 1,570 pigs. Provisious; 650 de. Lard, 1,822 e. Will 107 de Asbre.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Monday afternooms. Tenant, flying at No. 118 Christopher street wout clothes to dry on the roof of her dwelling, she is such satious injuries as to render her recovery of doubtful. Medical attendance was immediately seem was thought the ledy out if not survive.